



### Off the Freedom Trail

#### Boston Tea Party Ship and Museum

An unfair tea tax led to this famous protest: 340 chests of dated tea were dumped into Boston Harbor on December 16, 1773 by protesting colonists disguised as Indians. Relive history at the Tea Party site by throwing tea chests overboard. Tour the museum and replica of the full-scale brig, *Beaver*. Courtesy shuttle from Old State House. Daily 9 am-dusk. Adults \$2.25, Children 5-14 \$1.50.

#### Bunker Hill Pavilion

A dramatic multi-media presentation of the first major battle of the Revolution. Located 200 yards from "Old Ironsides" in Charlestown, "Whispers of Three Eyes" is shown daily, continuously from 9:30 am-6:00 pm. Summer, 9:30 am-4:00 pm. Winter Adults \$1.50, Children 4-75.

#### Harrison Gray Otis House

Designed by Charles Bulfinch, Boston's greatest architect, the Otis House exemplifies the high style of the 18th and early 19th century Boston. Includes a fascinating display of New England antiques and architectural exhibits. Guided tours Mon. thru Fri. at 10 am, 11 am, 1 pm, 2 pm, 5 pm. Adults \$2.00. Children \$1.00.

#### Harborwalk

A walk through Boston's Maritime History beginning at the Old State House and ending at the Boston Tea Party Ship. Pick-up a free map at the Boston Common Visitor Center and the National Park Service near the Old State House.

#### Lexington and Concord

"Here once the embold'd farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world." The war for independence began here, about 20 miles outside Boston. A drive or tour here will take you to Walden Pond, Emerson's house, Minute Man National Historical Park, Lexington Battle Green and other cultural and historic points of interest.

#### Transportation & Parking

MBTA bus number 93 (from Haymarket Square stop) can deliver you to City Square, a short walk from Freedom Trail sites in Charlestown—Bunker Hill and the U.S.S. Constitution. The MBTA subway (Orange Line) will take you from Haymarket Square station to Bunker Hill Community College near the Monument. At Haymarket, you can switch to the Green Line trains for Boston Common (Park Street) or Prudential Center. The most convenient Freedom Trail parking facilities are located in the Boston Common underground garage and at the Charlestown Navy Yard near the U.S.S. Constitution.



The spirit of Massachusetts  
is the spirit of America.

(since 1982)

Published by The Greater Boston Convention & Visitors Bureau

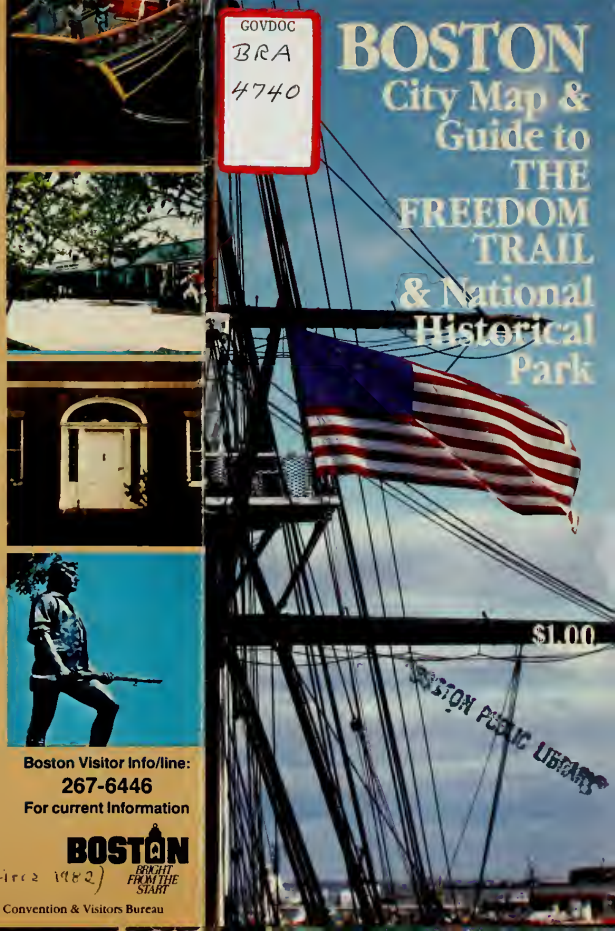
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# BOSTON

## City Map & Guide to THE FREEDOM TRAIL & National Historical Park



Boston Visitor Info/line:

267-6446

For current information

**BOSTON**  
BRIGHT  
FROM THE  
START



## Welcome to Boston and the Freedom Trail

The Freedom Trail is an ideal way to get to know our city. This orderly walking tour allows a visitor to discover 16 historical sites in the course of two or three hours and covers 2½ centuries of America's most meaningful past. The red brick or painted line connecting sites on the Trail serves as a guide that relates to significant events that served as Boston's contributions to Colonial and Revolutionary history. Since the past and the present live alongside the Trail, the visitor is brought to many of the most interesting views of the new city, as well.

**A Unique City.** Boston exemplifies many aspects of America's heritage. Its citizens are a perpetual fountain of individualism. Its scholars and statesmen have profoundly influenced the life of the city and the Nation. Buildings, like people, change and evolve. Boston is famous for its adaptive use of old structures. The old Quincy Market, the Waterfront and Charlestown Navy Yard are being renovated for a variety of community, commercial and leisure uses. The marriage of historic preservation and economic revitalization has created a skyline of contrasts, modern skyscrapers and the Government Center vie with the steeple of the Old North

### Boston Common

Your tour of the Freedom Trail begins at Boston Common, the oldest public park in the United States, occupying 47 acres in Boston's busy downtown. Purchased in 1634 to serve the people of Boston as a militia "training field" and for the "freedom of cattle," the Common was the embarkation point of the British during the Battle of Bunker Hill. Today, on the busy east side, one will find street musicians, political protests, outdoor lunches and art-in-the-park exhibit. On the flat west side, which faces the Public Garden, major outdoor events, such as the first rapid mass and the Boston Symphony Orchestra's 100th Birthday have occurred in the same area where the British mustered for Lexington and Concord.

### The State House

Designed by Charles Bulfinch, famed 18th century architect, the "new" State House was built on land that belonged to the John Hancock family. Samuel Adams laid the cornerstone. The golden dome has become one of the city's chief landmarks. The Archives contain many original documents, including the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company and the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780. Free tours, Mon-Fri., 10 am-4 pm.

### Park Street Church

Next to the Granary Burying Ground, at the corner of Park and Tremont Streets. Built in 1803, the white steepled church with its original exterior is a striking example of the architecture of the period. William Lloyd Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address here in 1829. Also known as "Winthrop Church" because the church was used to store gunpowder during the War of 1812. Open Tues.-Sat., July and Aug.; 9:30 am-4 pm. Winter by appointment. (Free)

### Granary Burying Ground

So named because it is next to the site of Boston's first granary. It is the final resting place of many illustrious Americans: John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, the parents of Benjamin Franklin. Also buried here are the victims of the Boston Massacre. Daily 8 am-5 pm. (Free)

### King's Chapel

The first Anglican congregation in Boston, founded on Tremont Street in 1688. The present structure was completed in 1754. In colonial times the church was favored by gifts of silver and vestments by Queen Anne and King George III. After the Revolution it became America's first Unitarian Church. Open 10 am-4 pm (closed Mondays). In the burial ground next door are the graves of Governor John Winthrop and William Dawes, Jr. (Free)

### Site of the First Public School and Franklin Statue

Built in 1635, the first of the country's public schools was attended by Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Cotton Mather. It later became Boston Latin School.

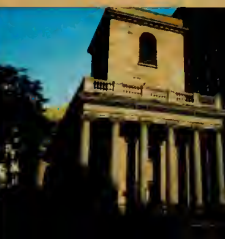
Designed by Richard S. Greenough, the portrait statue of Franklin, the first erected in Boston, commemorates one of the city's most versatile sons. The bronze tablets highlight Franklin's career: printer, scientist and signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Peace Treaty with France. (Free)

### The Old Corner Book Store

Originally built in 1712 as the home of Thomas Cressé, this building was the center of 18th century Boston in the 19th century. Here such greats as Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Oliver Wendell Holmes used to meet and chat. Now maintained as a bookshop by the Boston Globe. Open 9 am-5 pm, Mon.-Thurs., 9 am-3 pm, Fri. (Free)

**Boston City Map is funded in part by the Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development.**

**All photos, except the cover, are used through the courtesy of The National Park Service.**





# GREATER BOSTON



## Getting In & Out of Boston

Major highways come directly into Boston, including the extension of the Mass. Turnpike, one of the two main westerly routes. However, it is frequently difficult to travel efficiently by automobile. A stranger is liable to be confused by the one-way traffic and infrequent signs. It is most advisable to stop and ask directions. Boston's network of highways can be confusing to the uninitiated.

**Getting In.** *From the West:* Rte. 90 (Mass. Pike) is the most clear route inland. Three major exits: EXIT 18-20—Cambridge/Allston—best for Cambridge and Charles River locations; EXIT 22—Fruitland Center/Copley Square—best for Back Bay, Fenway, Kenmore Square and Boston Common Visitor Center (via Boylston, Charles, Beacon, Park and Tremont Streets); EXIT 24—Expressway/Downtown—best for Downtown, North and South highway access.

*From the South:* Rts. 95, 24 and 5 all "feed" into Rte. 128 East which leads into Rte. 9 inbound. Two major exits: KNEELAND STREET/CHINATOWN—best for Back Bay, Theatre District and Boston Common Visitor Center (via Kneeland, Charles, Beacon, Park and Tremont Streets); DUCK SQUARE—best for Airport, North End, Waterfront and Faneuil Hall Marketplace.

*From the North:* Rts. 95, 1 and 93 enter Boston on elevated highway structures. Four major exits: STOKROW DRIVE—best for Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Cambridge and Boston Common Visitor Center (via Government Center exit and Cambridge Street which becomes Tremont Street); DUCK SQUARE—best for Airport, North End, Waterfront and Faneuil Hall Marketplace; HIGH STREET—best for Downtown; KNEELAND STREET—best for Chinatown and Theatre District.

**Getting Out.** *To the West:* Rte. 90 (Mass. Pike) best route. From Downtown, enter the "Pike" at KNEELAND STREET, in the Back Bay take ARLINGTON STREET, COPILEY SQUARE or MASS. AVENUE at Newbury Street.

*To the South:* Rte. 93 (Southeast Expressway) is the only choice and is always congested (frustrating near rush-hour). Enter at KNEELAND STREET, DUCK SQUARE, or STOKROW DRIVE. Be patient!

*To the North:* Rte. 93 (Southeast Expressway) heads North out of Boston on elevated highway structures which split into Rte. 93 and Rte. 1. Traffic is fast-moving, frequently heavy at this "fork." Decide on the road you want before starting out. RTE. 93—best exit (off fork) for Northwest Suburbs and New Hampshire; RTE. 1—best exit (off fork) for Mystic River (Twin) Bridge and North Shore, coastal New Hampshire and Maine.







#### Old South Meeting House

"Old South," at the corner of Washington and Milk Streets, was built in 1729 as a Congregational Church. It was the largest meeting house in Boston and was often used for town meetings, when the attendance was too large for Faneuil Hall. Such was the situation, on the night of December 16, 1773, when the meeting discussed the tea tax. When the meeting adjourned, a group of men, disguised as Indians, left Old South, moved to the waterfront, boarded three vessels and

dumped their cargoes of tea into the harbor. Parliament closed the port in Boston, a critical step on the road to Revolution. In 1877, the church was preserved for historical, religious and educational purposes. Open daily 10 am-6 pm, Summer, 10 am-4 pm, Winter. Adults \$ 50, Children \$ 25.



#### Old State House

Washington and State Streets. Built in 1712, this was the seat of the colonial government. Here in 1766 the first gallery, from which the public could watch government in action, was opened. From the balcony the Declaration of Independence was first read to the citizens of Boston. The Old State House is a museum of Boston history, maintained by the Bostonian Society. This is the beginning of the Boston Harbor Walk. Open daily, 9:30 am-5 pm. Adults \$ 5-75, Children \$ 25, Students/Senior Citizens \$ 50.



#### Boston Massacre Site

Alongside the Old State House a ring of cobblestones marks the site where, on March 5, 1770, a British guard of nine soldiers clashed with an unruly mob resulting in the death of five patriots. The incident further aggravated the political situation that was to explode into the Revolution.



#### Faneuil Hall

Peter Faneuil donated this building to the city in 1742. It was enlarged in 1806. The lower floor has always been a market, the second the meeting hall that James Otis named the "Cradle of Liberty" because of the protests of British policy voiced here. And the third level houses the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Museum. Open daily from 9 am-5 pm. (Free)

#### The Paul Revere House

This house, built about 1676, is the oldest surviving structure in Boston. With its leaded windows and large fireplace, containing many of the original furnishings including Paul Revere's saddle bags, this two-story wooden dwelling served as the history-making patriot's home from 1770 to 1800. While living here, Revere, a brilliant silversmith, engraved his famous scene of the Boston Massacre, took part in the Boston Tea Party in December 1773, and, on the night of

April 18, 1775, departed on his historic ride to warn the residents of Lexington and Concord of the approach of the British Redcoats. Open daily 9:30 am-5:30 pm, Summer, 10 am-4 pm, Winter. Adults \$1.50, Children \$ .50. Students/Senior Citizens \$ .75.

#### Old North Church—Christ Church

Built in 1723, as "a house of prayer for all people," Old North or Christ Church, seen here from the Paul Revere Mall, is the city's oldest standing church still in use. From its steeple sexton Robert Newman hung two lanterns to warn Charlestown that the British were crossing the harbor on the way to Concord. Open 9 am-5 pm daily. Visitors invited to attend Sunday services, 9:30 am and 11:00 am.

#### Copp's Hill Burial Ground

Began as a cemetery in the 1660's, this site overlooking Boston Harbor was used by the British a century later as an emplacement for the cannon that fired on the Americans at Bunker Hill across the harbor in Charlestown. Buried here are Cotton Mather and Edw and Hart, builder of the U.S.S. Constitution. Open daily 8 am-5 pm. (Free)

#### U.S.S. Constitution

Nicknamed "Old Ironsides" because of the strength of her oak construction, this brave frigate, now restored and berthed at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was under attack in a succession of major encounters with the British fleet in the War of 1812. The ship, launched in Boston in 1797, was most recently restored between 1973 and 1975 and is now preserved as a symbolic monument of its historic past. The Constitution is the oldest commissioned warship afloat in the world. (Free) U.S.S. Constitution Museum (Admission—/Adults \$2.00, Children 6-16 \$ .50) and the rest of the Navy Yard open daily 9 am-5 pm.

#### Bunker Hill Monument

This towering obelisk on a hill overlooking Charlestown marks the site of one of the major battles of the Revolution. A 220-foot landmark, it is a tribute to those who fought against the British June 17, 1775, withdrawing only after their ammunition was gone. The Bunker Hill Pavilion exhibits a dramatic multi-media reenactment of the battle. Monument (Free) and museum open daily 9:30 am-dusk. Adults \$1.50, Children \$ .75.

